NEW YORK HERELD SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1809. - OUADRUPLE SHREET

MEXICO.

mbling of Congress—Junres Asks for ordinary Powers—His Address to Con-kiduapping the Social Plague—Af-

Mexico City, April 10, 1868.
Congress has again assembled, and the frenewal of the revolution in the State of Sinaloa under the immediate leadership of Colonel Adolfo Palacio, as well as the disturbances which have occurred during the recess, give strength to the initiative which the government have presented before the representative body for the suspension of individual guaranties, or, in other words, the habeas corpus. As has been anticipated, the opposition are making a deabeen anticipated, the opposition are making a des-been anticipated, the opposition are making a des-perate effort to defeat the bill, and have even re-ceived reinforcements from the administra-tion side of the house. They profess to fear that improper use will be made by the exntive or his cabinet of any authority to regard personal rights, and are making the recent nhuman executions in Yucatan, and the hasty ones in Puebla tell well, although there is every reason to believe that the government party will carry the lay. An informal vote was taken last evening, at

uarez the present unhappy state of the country. Possessing a large area and a sparse and restless popuwhile the army, necessarily small, in conse quence of the timited resources, are suppressing an hausted, and highwaymen rule the hour. All candid and intelligent Mexicans admit the situation, and all honest patriots are looking about earnestly for a tiatives on questions of finance and revenues

oritic.

At the opening hour of the session, amid the opening of cannon and not a little military display in a streets, President Juarez was conducted to the hair upon the lett of the Congressional President, and a moment thereafter read the following ad-

tion of the law upon military juries. It has also, in conformity with the basis fixed by the law of Congress, aireasy made the reform of the plan of public instruction in the foneral ostrict. There is being prepared an inflative upon the demarkation of the smoocupied lands and the protection of the smoocupied lands and the protection of the congress of the smoocupied lands and the protection of the congress of the smoocupied lands and the protection of the congress of the smoocupied lands and the protection of the congress of the constraint of the congress should expenditure, our fundamental code, with reason, provides that in this period Congress should expenditure, our fundamental code, with reason, provides that in this period Congress should expenditure, one fundamental code, with reason, provides that in this period Congress should expenditure, means of revenue, acc. Thus the national representations, which we have been considered to the public good.

Receive, either deputies, my wishes for the greatest pradence in your deliberations, that with your brilliancy and your patriotism they may always be beneficial to the public good.

your patriotism they may always be beneficial to the public good.

I may quote the comments of the Siglo XIX., upon the reply made to the above by the Vice President of Congress:—"Owing to the liness of Mr. Montiel, President of Congress, the session was presided over by Vice President Leanus. The speech of this gentleman occasioned an unfavorable impression, because, not confining himself to replying a general terms as provided by the constitution, he attributed his personal opinions to the whole Congress, when in reality he has not been the organ of the Assembly, especially on the question of personal guarantees. We believe that this speech will be highly censured by the entire press, and that it will kindle the polemics that were about being extinguished."

The correctness of the above prediction is already proved, as Congress is now in the midst of a most furious debate upon all questions where the ideas or interests of the opposition and government parties clash.

I have advised you in regard to the situation.

ready proved, as Congress is now in the midst of a most furious debate upon all questions where the ideas or interests of the opposition and government parties clash.

I have advised you in regard to the situation in Sinaioa. Colonel Palacio, after escaping from prison in Mazadian, went to Culincan, and there, at the head of thirteen men, he declared Placido Vega the constitutional Governor of the State. He released the prisoners found there, armed them, and in less than twenty-iour hours had over a hundred men. Finding money in the Minthe did not take it, but prevented its being used against himself by conducting it safely to Allata, a place on the coast, for embarkation, collecting the customary percentage therefrom for its safe conduct. He is said to have nominated Arcadio Vega as Prefect, although it is supposed he will not accept, as he had just been pardoned for the part he took in revolution a year since. He has also nominated Juan Tostada as Commandante Militar; Victoriano Cruz, Casildo Maujavres and Juan Cavadas as Chiefs of Cavalry, and Manuel France, Pedro Barboa and Pedro Cota as Commanders of Infantry. There has been some movement in Sonora toward secession. The particulars of this last movement have not reached here, and there is a possibility that the news is not correct. Seven hundred troops have left Durango and a similar force has left Mazadian for the purpose of suppressing Palacio and his revolution, and we are in lourly expectation of important news from that portion of the country.

The privileges granted to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by President Juarez are now before Congress for its confirmation and have passed to the committee. The government were notified on the 27th of March of the departure of the engineering party from New York to survey the proposed rairond line from the Rio Grande to Guarres, of Merida, Yucatan, has charged Colonel Cebalos before Congress with the murder of his brother, who was one of the late victims. Ceballos has as yet made no defence. Congress for rev

the 13th, arrived here this evening. She brings mail dates from the capital to the 10th. It is reported here that on the 4th the Congress of orized the government to recognize the

Cuban patriots as beligerents.

The project for a branch railroad between Ometusco and Pachuca in the new State or Hidalgo, is progressing. Congress has approved of the subvention to the telegraph lines between Durango and Zacatecas and between Vera Cruz, Minatitian and

Occidental Republic-Hopeless Condition of the Country-Mexican Walls of Lamenta-

Another revolution has burst out in this State. At midnight of the 15th instant a courier extraor-dinary arrived here from Culincan bringing the intelligence that Colonel Adolfo Palacio had issued a pronunciamiento in favor of ex-Governor Don Placido Vega as Governor, in opposition to the present chief executive, Señor Don pomingo Rubi. The news, as might be expected, created great excitement, and everybody wished to get the particulars. These in substance were that Palacio with fourteen men surprised the National Guard entered and test research. Palacio with fourteen men surprised the National Guard, entered and took possession of the town and instantly declared a new government. The Prefect, Señor Munson, and vice governor of the State, fied immediately no one knows where. Upon taking possession of the city, the second largest and most important next to Mazatlan, Colonel Palacio ordered the release of the political and other prisoners in the jail. With recruits from these his army, numbering fourteen men in the morning, augmented to 100 by evening. It is asserted that on the same day, the 13th instant, he took possession of the Mint and the 13th instant, he took possession of the Mint and levied heavy prestamos, or forced loans; but this part of the programme lacks confirmation. When the news of the promunciamiento reached here the foreign merchants were greatly alarmed, especially those who had sums of money in said Mint. They immediately petitioned Governor Rubi to see that their financial interests were not affected by the revolution, particularly as they related to their interests in Cultacan. From the Governor negotiations were passed to United Stated Consul Sisson and to Captain R. F. R. Lewis, commanding United States steamer Resaca. The latter gentlemen were politely requested to despatch said steamer, as a great personal favor, to the port of Altata, a little place north of here, but not far distant from Culiacan. We will suppose that there were \$75,000 of American money in the mint, as so be protected at all hazards; and, in protecting this, the interests of foreign nations with whom the United States holds friendly relations and who have no consuls here should also receive shelter under the wings of the American Eagle.
On the 16th the Resaca was to sail, it being under-

would go on board to see all moneys received from chants and a member of a Spanish firm were also ready to go on coard, we presume to look after the aforesaid \$75,000 of American money, as the Spanish and German merchants here are wonderfully friendly to American interests when they can do anything for them, adding when at the same time they can do fifty times as much for themselves. The reader will notice that no American merchant went about the Resuca, for the simple reason that there is not a single American merchant in this city, the only thing approximating such a commercial representative being a Jewish drin, the members of which are American citizens. But the steamer did not sail on the 18th, as intended, owing to some diplomatic conditions, these in substance being that the government authorities here desired that the Resacs should tow up to Alitat a vessel laden with troops to march against Palacio. Upon this proposition there were two styles of doing things left open to Captain Lewis. First, he could tow up said troops and leave himself liable to the authorities at Washington for the consequences, as well as gain the lil will of the revolutions to and their many sympathizers. When it became public that such a processition was made the followers of Palacio gathered in knots and very vehemently stated that "the Americans had nothing to do with quarrels among Mexicans," and that a United States steamer had no right to carry troops for any such purpose. But there was no intention to do any such thing, as Captain Lewis was not to be caught in such a farrant wrong, he having politely but tirmly informed the government that he could

substitute again the establishment of prints highly of husiness we bellow Congress will prent this print of the large we bellow Congress will prent the print of paints and the large will be the problem of the law on monetype it had a both to extend the prints of the paint of paints instruction in the Case decaration of the monetypic the design of the large three paints are referred the past of paints instruction in the Case decaration of the decoration of the estimate of the past of paints instruction in the Case decaration of the decoration of the comments of the paints of the past of t

here than he over had, n. twishsingding his unfortunate susce here last year. The feeling is such mow that if Vega were to appear in any part of Sinaloa hosts would slock to his standard. This does not speak much for loyalty to the present powers; but such is the fact. Governor Ruot, personally a very clever man, but, as he admits, unpoisshed and uneducated, has many enemies, and the present State Legislature has still more. In truth this body is only spoken of with the greatest ridicule. The financial condition of the State and business affairs are in a serrible condition, and, all things taken together, ruin and desoiation stare the public in the face. When a people are reduced to this condition it is not to be wondered at if, like a blind giant writhing under the lash, they seek to crush their unmerciful keepers.

While individuals are speculating as to what will be the result of the revolution the masses are suffering the penalties. Provost marshals, the most atrocuous enemies of republics, are herding the able-bodied men together and forcing them into the army. Nearity all the private servants capable of making food for powder were instantly snatched up, without any ceremony whatever. Those not captured instantly sted to the woods, where they will remain feeding themselves as best they can until the storm has abated. In the meanime a force of 400 men, infantry, cavairy and artillery, under General Parra, have marched on Culincan. It will take them about eight days to make the march, by which time Paincio will in all probability have an equal force. Unless, however, the latter should be successful in the first battle he will have an equal force, unless, however, the latter should be successful in the first battle he will have an equal force. The should be the recipient of the reduction of the political vocanoes breaking out all over the country. From Yucatan to Sonora the country is in a state of ruin. This Sinaioa revolution is but one of the political vocanoes breaking out all over the country. From Yucat

Palacio's Pronunciamiento—His Picture of the Country and Its Condition—Revolution the Only Road to Liberty. Mazartan, March 19, 1869.

MAZATLAN, March 19, 1869.

Great suspense has existed here since the first news of the pronunciamiento at Culiacan. The excited populace were intensely eager to see the document itself and know what the author had to say. After patient waiting it reached here at a late hour last night, and by courtesy of a friend—the Herald correspondents always have friends on such occa-sions—we have been put in possession of a copy. The following is a literal translation of this long

your companion, fellow citizen and friend, Cutiacan, March 13, 1863. ADOLFO PALACIO. The courier bringing the above document does not confirm the report that Colonel Palacio and his forces had taken possession of the Mint and made themselves masters of the treasure therein. The revolutionists simply surprised the National Guard and quietly took the town. A forced loan of only \$5,000 had been levied; but it was expected that other forced loans would immediately follow. The people of Culiacan seem to feel entire safety under the revolutionary forces, as their leader had issued strict or-

of Culiacan seem to feel entire safety under the revolutionary forces, as their leader had issued strict orders that any violations of military discipline would be puinsable with death.

Up to the latest moment there is a great deal of comment as to what this revolution means. A gentleman with whom we conversed to-day tool us that certain moneyed nen in san Francisco knew more about the revolution of Culiacan than did the highest officials in the State of Simalon; but he added that it broke out sooner than was intended. According to other well informed sources there were to teturee pronunciamientos—one in the southern part of the State, one in the northern part and one where the existing rebellion has occurred. These movements were to draw all the troops out of this city, and then Placido Vega, with some tried American and Mexican friends, was to suddenly appear here, when everything was to be in readiness for his waiking into the government house. At present no scheme seems too wild to find believers. Such stories and others of the character are abundant. With regard to Americans coming here, we are led to conclude that the number will be few, unless they positively know there is truth in the oft repeated report that the United States government has bought sonora and Sinalon. All the Americans who have reached here up to date and who have sought to do business in Mexico have ended in beggary. This is so well known that even General Vega must be convinced that no American of wealth and influence would accompany him under any other circumstances than those mentioned. Among the Americans in this part of the country Governor Vega mant be convinced that no American of wealth and influence would accompany him under any other circumstances than those mentioned. Among the Americans in this part in estimation and ability than any of his countrymen, but this is no gaarantee for their lives and property. All parties agree that he is the only man to do anything for the country, if it be possible to do any good under the p

vegn. Expected - Movements of Vegn. Mazarlan, March 19, 1869.

MAZATLAN, March 19, 1869.

The plot of the revolution is becoming deeply interesting, and although the chief leader has now but a handful of men his sympathizers are fast increasing. Last night an attempt was made to disarm the detachment of National (State) Guards who are on duty at the government house, protecting Governor Rubi and the State archives. The attempt was made by a band of the national forces who sympathize with Palacto. The plot failed, however; but no arrests have been made, as the parties engaged were warned that the State authorities were in-

no arrests have been made, as the parties engaged were warned that the State authorities were informed of the dangers, so they did not go far enough to get themselves in trouble. There is excellent authority for saying that a prominical end against both the general and State governments will be issued here on the 22d inst., and that General Vegawill make his appearance in this vicinity about that time.

Frequent descritions are reported occurring from the national troops gone to attack Palacle. As stated in our last letter, it would not be strange if the revolutionary chief should win over the very men gone to fight against him. Palacio, according to reports brought by special courier to-day noon, is very popular at Culiacan. No excesses of any kind have been countitied. There was a general belief there that Governor Vega was en route for this state and that he would soon be the chief executive.

troops were met on the road, moving slowly, with Culiacan as the objective point, though if trouble arise in the southern portion of the State, as expected, a portion of these forces would march in that direction. In this city the greatest vigilance is exercised on the part of the State authorities. The mine is ready to spring, and it is only by the greatest watchfulness that the authorities can hold their own. In the minst of this political and military chaos I have to close this letter.

The Governor of the Bahamas Refuses to

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro arrived at this port last evening from Nassau. She brought three of the crew of the Comanditario, who presented themselves voluntarily to the commander of that vessel, stating that they had been forcibly carried away by the pirates, and that even in Nassau they brings news that the leaders of the party engaged in the capture had already sailed from Nassau in the direction of New York. Some of them still remain in that city, but the Governor of the Bahamas refuses to deliver them up, stating that he could take no action in the matter until he heard from the English government, before whom he had taid the whole matter.

government, before whom he had taid the whole matter.

The Diario of this morning says:—'There may be found in Nassau from eighty to 100 Caban fillibusiers, who make all the noise possible, placing banners upon their houses and publishing in the periodicals tie most gross faisehoods. There are offered for sale thirty boxes of arms, but the owners are not content with bills or promises, and the fillibusters have not been able to collect the necessary money for their purchase. The masters of vessels also decline carrying contraband goods to the coast; as they fear capture from the great number of Spanisn cruisers. It was said at the last hour that the filbusters had two small schooners in the south part of Nassau, which were about sailing, each having from thirty to forty men. They expected to meet a small steamer, on which their passengers would be reshipped in order to take them to Key Romano."

The same journal, speaking of Nassau, says:—"The situation of Nassau is excellent for a favorable reception among the people of the filloustering class, provided it pass well, but at present money is getting scarce. The civil war of the United States made Nassau very prosperous, and its population are hoping for equal advantages from the war in Cuba."

THE LITTLE ROW IN LITTLE RHODY.

Senator Sprague vs. General Burnsidedress to the Governor by Citizens of Rhode Island—Burnside's Reply.
The Providence Journal, organ of Senator Anthony,

rints the following:-

The Providence Journal, organ of Senator Anthony, prints the following:

To his Excellency Amerose E. Burnside, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, and lately Major General in the Army of the United States:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Rhode Island, have read with profound innignation the remarks of the Hon. William Sprague in the Senate of the United States, in which you and the officers and soldiers from this State under your command in the first battle of the war have been most wantonly and maliciously assailed before the whole country. We leel that a great wrong has been done to you and to the brave men, both the lfving and the dead, who served with you in the army of the republic; and also that the military honor of Rhode Island has been deeply wounded and the fair fame of the State foully traduced in the national Senate at Washington, by one who was bound to cherish and protect them. For the purpose, therefore, of rebuking these atroclous calumnies, and of renewing both to you and to those who served with you, the expression of our undiminished gratitude, confidence and respect, we hereby invite you to name a day at your own convenience, on which you will meet us and others of your fellow citizens at a public reception in the city of Providence.

Horario Rogers, Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers: William Ames, Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers: Charles R. Brayton, Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers: General of Rode Island's Here follow the names of 3,500 of Rhode Island's

Governor Burnside's Reply.

GENERAL HORATIO ROGENS AND OTRERS:—

DEAR SIRS:—I am in receipt of an address numerously signed, asking me to name a day on which to meet, at a public receiption, my fellow citizens of Rhode Island, for the purpose of rebuking the malicious and slanderous attack of Senator Sprague upon the fair fame of our State, and of her soldiers who first sprung to arms at their country's call in 1861. I thank you, in behalf of those gallant soldiers and myself, for the complimentary terms in which it is couched. It would be most gratifying to me to meet my triends as you request, and receive from them their expressions of continued confidence in, and respect for, the first days of the war; but the impossibility of naming with certainty an early day upon which I can be in Rhode Island, compels me to decline your most gratifying invitation.

Before receiving your address, I had formed the intention of publicly denouncing the attack of Mr. Sprague upon my old regiment, as unprovoked, anjustinable and untruturu.

His statement that the First Rhode Island regiment was formed by his individual exertions has not the shadow of truth in it. When troops were needed by the government, Governor Sprague, with commendable promptness, called upon the people of Rhode Island to rally in its defence, and telegraphed to me at New York to come on and take command of a regiment. On the evening of the day he telegraphed I arrived in Providence and found the entire community, without regard to party or creed, ablaze with patriotic zeal. No cofort was required to raise men for the field. More than enough to form a regiment and battery joned the ranks of the organized companies of the State; and many were disappointed at being sent back to their houses. I was called to this command, which I am proud to say, was composed of as galant and loyal men as ever bore arms. Materials were

back to their hones. I was called to this command, which I am proud to say, was composed of a galiant and loyal men as ever bore arms. Materials were purchased for unforms, which were rapidly made, mannly by the volunteer labor of the Rhode Island women. Equipments were purchased, and in a few days the command was ready to move. The State paid for their uniforms, equipments, rations, bounties and transportation: and the United States has refunded to the State the amount thus paid. These are matters of record, and no man has the right to root the people of Rhode Island of their well carned reputation by saying that the raising or maintaining of any regiment or company was due to his individual exertions. All Rhode Island troops were raised by the loyal sentiment of the people and the expenses were paid by them.

Mr. Sprague states that the Marine Artillery was, for a time prior to the war, maintained by his personal contributions. The Battery which wend out with my first regiment was formed from the Marine artillery, I therefore feel bound to correct this unreuthint statement. The company was then composed, as have been until able body of young men, their parts in Keeping up their spikeling to locar their parts in Keeping up their spikeling for locar their parts in Keeping up their spikeling organized, left the State for the field, where so in organized, left the State for the field, where so in organized, left the State for the field, where so in organized, left the State for the field, where so in organized, left the State for the field, where so in organized, left the State for the field, where and formed the marked parts of the captures of the regiment and loyal mothers, fathers, wives, assistes, brothers and frenchs. On their arrival in Washington, and loyal mothers, fathers, wives, assistes, brothers and frenchs. On their arrival in Washington, and orders came for their regiment white field was beddy for the field of the field washed to field washed to move in the field washed to field washed to field wash

were on their way—that he considered the capital quite safe, and directed me to take my regiment home.

Mr. Sprague seeks to defame a member of the regiment, by making disparaging remarks about his conduct on two occasions, without naming him. The first was an altercation about the custody of a flag, which took place at the Patent Office where the regiment was then quartered. This altercation was the result of an effort on the part of an officer to obtain custody of the flag. Neither the officer nor soldier was actuated by anything but a desire to perform his whole duty, and certainly nothing occurred to show that any cowardice was displayed on the occasion. The soldier retained possession of the flag, in accordance with his orders. The reference to this affair on the part of Mr. Sprague is an instance of special malice, as the incident was considered a matter of no importance at the time. The same soldier is also charged by Mr. Sprague with cowardice at Bull Run. This charge is false. The circumstance he refers to was a dispute as to who was the rightful commander of a company of sharp-shooters. The result of this dispute, so far from showing any cowardice, rather demonstrated a superabundance of metal in both parties. The soldier so unjustly assailed by Mr. Sprague, took the musket of a wounded man and with his men fought galiantly in the ranks while the regiment was in action.

With reference to the personal charges against

With reference to the personal charges against me I have nothing to say. My conduct is well known to my comrades and to the people. My character and reputation must rest upon their testimony and not on any statement of mine. I will add the following to show the untruthfuness of Mr. Sprague's charges made so long after the event. In August, 1861, just after the battle of Bull Run, the Legislature of Rode Island passed unanimously the following resolutions:—

the following resolutions:—

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO AMEROSE E. BURNSIDE

LATE COLONEL OF FIRST REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND

DETACHED MILITIA.

Resolved, That he thanks of the General Assembly be, and
the same are hereby presented to Ambrose E. Burnside, late
colonel of the First regiment Rhode Island detached militia,
for the prompt and patriotic manner in which he tendered
his services to his adopted State, as the cail of our country for
soldiers to protect its capital and sustain its government
under the national constitution; for his assiduous eare and
skilful conduct of the soldiers of this State placed under his
charge; and for the skill and generalship displaydd by him
upon the field of battle, which, we are pleased to learn, has
been recognized and rewarded by the artifonal government.

Resolved, That through Colonel Burnsite we also tender the
thanks of the tieneral Assembly to the officers and soldiers of
his command, who volunteered so prompty for their country's service.

thanks of the toward thanks of the country's service.

Resolved, That the General Assembly would be gratified to learn that the regiments raised by this State for the seovice of the national government were to be placed under the immediate command of General Ambrose E. Burnside.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be communicated to come a copy of these resolutions to be communicated to Colonel Burnside, and that Colonel Burnside be requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be commanded.

These were transmitted under cover of the following letter from Governor Sprague:—

I also have in my possession letters and documents, official and private, from Mr. Sprague, dated at different periods of the war, in which the greatest friendship for and confidence in me are expressed, which I will not ourden you with. What has induced him to make this outrageous attack upon me and my regiment I do not know. To you, my fellow citizens and comrades, I shall ever be grateful for this renewed expression of friendship and support. It adds one more to the many obligations due from me for your numerous acts of kindness. Very truly, yours.

acts of kindness. Very truly, yours,
A. E. BURNSIDE.

SFORTING.

The grand billiard tournament, so anxiously looked forward to by the lovers of the most scientific of games, will commence to morrow at Irving Hall, where will be assembled to compete for the championship perhaps the best players in America. Peter Snyder, A. P. Rudolphe and Henry Rhines, of Chicago: Edward Daniels, of Boston, and John Chicago: Edward Daniels, of Boston, and John Deery, Melvin Foster and last, though not by any means the least, William Goldthwait, of this city. It would be invidious to single out any of the foregoing as the decided favorite, the friends of each being more or less sanguine of success. Whether Dion will contend is not positively known; but it is to be hoped he will come forward and satisfactorily prove the great profictency which he most unquestionably possesses. Foster's exhibition on Friday evening, when he defeated Deery, has increased the confidence which some repose in him, but it is not unlikely that Deery will run nim exceedingly close in the forthcoming display. Of Goldthwait there are very strong hopes. At times Goldthwait there are very strong hopes. At times Goldthwait has rew if any superiors in the country. Should he be in proper form it will not be at all surprising should he carry off, if not the honors of the day, at least the second prize. There is a mystery surrounding Radolphe almost mexplicable. He is probably the great gun upon whom Chicago depends; but whether he will realize the anticipations of those who rely upon him is at present very difficult to state. Daniels, of Boston, is a good player, and is besides in excellent condition. Snyder and Rhines are also well spoken of. Altogether the list is formidable, and therefore briliant results are expected from the joint display. Not the least commendable feature of the tournament will be the elimination of the objectionable push shot, which is almost unfar as it is inartistic. There is a probability of the games being made 1,200 points instead of 1,500, as already mentioned. The prizes are valuable as well as appropriate. The first will be a handsome cue, representing the billiand supremacy and \$1,000 in cash. The champion cue is a spiendid piece of workmanship. It is twenty-four inches in length, of solid twory, the point being a large diamond estimated to be worth \$170. The cue is sheavily included the process of the course in the currency Deery, Melvin Foster and last, though not by any means the least, William Goldthwait, of this

Shooting.
Two events come off this week which will test the merits of some of the best marksmen in the country. On Wednesday John Taylor, of New Jersey, and try. On Wednesday John Taylor, of New Jersey, and John Tucker, of Providence, will shoot at 100 birds each for \$2,000, at Dubois', at Eighth avenue and 1991 street, and on the following day fra Paine, of New York, and James Ward, of Toronto, will contend for \$1,000 at 100 birds each, half ground and half plunge, at the same place. The latter contest will undoubtedly excite the greatest interest, considering the reputation of the competitors. Moreover, both are evenly matched, and the result is therefore exceedingly doubtful. The previous performances of Wardenlist many in his favor, but Paine is nevertheless a formidable opponent. The exhibition will doubtless be largely patronized by those interested in this sport.

A shooting association at Toledo have made arrangements for a shooting match between James Ward and George S. Pheat to shoot in Toledo, on the 20th of May, at fifty single birds, for \$500.

The Harvard crew has now begun active practice,

wise the chances in favor of the Yale oarsmen will be materially increased. The prospects of the race of 1800 are bright indeed, as both crews are most sanguine of success.

On the sth of July a grand regatta is to take place on the Maumee river, Toledo, Onio.

The match between Shean and Hayes, over the Association Course is set down for the 27th inst.

The following are among the avenue announced for

Pedestrianism.

The match of 150 yards between Artingstall and

Robinson, the long distance pedestrian, has, it is said, unnertaken to waik twenty miles within three hours, for a bet of \$200. The feat is set down for the 16th of May.

The Prize Ring.

The approaching encounter between Mike McCoole and Thomas Ailen, which is fixed for the 15th of June, has aiready begun to excite great interest among the pugnistic fraternity. By some it is regarded as a national affair, and will accordingly emist sympathy from many who do not generally participate in the feeling, incident to such contesta. The match is for \$1,000, and both men are, it is said, in active training for the battle.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

of the city have been alive with ball players, and everything now bids fair for a splendid season. The amateurs are warming up accordingly as the weather gets warmer, and in all directions the fever is spreading. On Monday last the veteran Knickerbockers opened the season at the Elysian Fields, and appeared in numbers which show that the old love is still strong within them. On Tuesday the Mutuais opened at the Union Grounds and the Gothams at the Elysian Fields. The day was not quite so

The Empires will open the season to-morrow after-noon, at the Elysian Fields. They expect a large party of their old friends, the Eurekas of Newark to be on hand. A number of the oldest mem of the club will also be present, and a good old

fashloned Empire gathering may be looked for.

The Eckfords also have their opening game tomorrow, and they expect their friends to be present in crowds. Their nine, as reconstructed, will play against the field, and an enjoyable time will, no

following officers:-George W. Lvon. President: wold, Corresponding Secretary; Edward J. Glasson,

Walter Stanton, Vice President; James R. Griswold, Corresponding Secretary; Edward J. Glasson, Recording Secretary; C. T. Williamson, Treasurer; E. G. Hebbard, W. H. Kooney and J. B. Collins, Directiors. J. Seaver Page and George W. Lyon, Delegates to the Stace Association. With the young blood which the Actives possess, and managed by such a corps of officers, there is no reason why they should not hold as high a position in the ranks of the iraternity as they have in years past.

The Eagles at a recent meeting elected the following gentlemen as officers for the current year:—W. P. Norton President; F. C. McElroy, Vice President; Thomas Gaughan, Secretary; H. M. Bellows, Directors, F. C. Kacelroy and H. A. Vitt, Delegates to the State Association. The Eagles will commence their dight on Tuesday next. They intend to have a good game on that day and prizes will be contented for. Peck donates a first class regulation ball for the best fly caten, and Snyder a handsome nat for the person doing the best batting. The Eagles are in good condition, feathers plumed, eyes wide open, muscles well strung, after the long rest, and they will, no doubt, soar as high, face the brilliants and make as heavy havoe as they did last season.

The Chedimati Cub opened play on the 17th inst. upon their grounds. It was the nine against a field, and the nine were successful in a full game—24 to 15. The field side was composed of Gram, Brookshaw and Barnes, of the Covington Chai, Meagaer, of the Bucker; Stiles, of the Great Western; Beckler and Lowe, of the Live Oaks; Fowler, of Yale College; and Spencer, have of Ottawa, Canada. The club put for his following named players:—G. Wright, Allison, Gould, Waterman, H. Wright, Leonard, Brainard, Sweasy and Harley.

The Atherte Club of President, J. B. Aftken; Vice President, M. A. Kelly; Secretary, R. Waish; Treasurer, J. Bull; infectors, Patrics Sheidon, E. B. Roche, J. Cumpilns, S. Spencer, T. Buller; Delegates, J. B. Aftken, Vice President, Thomas Tassie; Vice President, Lond, J. Land, J. L

follows:—President, Thomas Tassie; Vice President, James duckley; decording Secretary, Joseph Monk; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Hudson; Treasurer, James H. Cornest; Directors, Messrs. Chapman, Hamilton and denry. Delegates to the State Convention, Peter O'Brien and Wm. M. Cole.

The Athletics have accessed monatherity.

The Athletics have agreed upon their aine for the coming year, was are amounted as follows:—Mchinde, pitcher; Al Reach, second base; Fisler, arst; Berry, third; Cuthbert, catcher; Sensenderfer, let theid; Mulien, centre; Myerle, right; with either Foran or Bob Reach short stop. Wikins cannot play this year.

nrst; Berry, third; Cuthbert, catener; Sensenderfer, let heid; Mullen, centre; Myerle, right; with either Foran or Bob Reach short stop. Wilkins cannot play this year.

The Maple Leaf Club of Canada elected the following board of officers for 1500;—William Shuttleworth, President; T. C. Carroll, Vice President; A. Easson, Secretary and Treasurer; J. Sharp, C. Cook, A. Quinn, Feied Directors. This organization is desirons of meeting clubs from the States.

The Empire Club of St. Lovis recently elected Lewis P. Finier, President; John O'Connell, Vice President; Charles H. Stevens, secretary; Herman G. D. Barklage, Freasurer; James Barran and John Shookey, Field Captains.

Ben Harris denies that he has accepted the position of pitener for the New York Olympics this year, or any other position. On the contrary, what ever time ne may devote to bail playing will be with the Muthals, insold citb.

The Empire Club of Detroit elected John Plood, President; C. Mahan, Vice President; J. Hull, Secretary; R. Shuran, Treasurer; C. Hickey, W. Shurar and D. Colling, Directors, and the following officer were elected—President, F. A. Smith, Miswankee vice president, H. Adler, Janosville; secretary, Manning of the Tai Inst., and the following officers were elected—President, F. A. Smith, Miswankee vice president, H. Adler, Janosville; secretary, Manning freadway, Madison; treasurer, A. W. Kimball, Green Bay; directors, E. M. Smith, Janeavnille; A. R. Carrington, Monroe; F. M. Dorn, Madison. H. War resolved to hold a State tournament, if sanicent in ducements were offered by any city. The next annual meeting will be neid in Janesville.

The Tri-Mountains, of Boston, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, H. R. King; vice president, A. Schon, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—Lewis Turner, Sc., President; J. Tolley Worthington, tiet following officers for the ensuing secretary; A. R. Crosby; assistant secretary, H. N. Wilson; treasurer, C. P. Conant; assistant treasurer, E. G. S

short stop; Malinkrodt, left field, Bradford, centre; Mitchell, right—the strongest amateur nine in the country.

The Enterprise, of Baltimore, have made no attempt to revive their club. A haltimore paper says it is certain that most of the prominent clubs of New York, Philadelphia, Washington and several of the Western clubs will piay here this season, arrangements to that effect having already been made.

The Louisians and other Southern ball players are alive and aireast hard as work.

A Mr. Morgan, of the Crescent City, intends to make a bail ground in the rear of the Washington Hote, situated at the lake end. The ground is to be \$75 feet in length and 356 feet in width. R. M. Thebault has rejoined the Lone Stars.

A contemporary, in speaking of the amateur championship, says as follows:—

The Siar Ciub, of Brooklyn, will not have such an easy time in gaining and holding the tille of amateur champions as their friends imagine. There are a great many excellent a acteur organizations in the Stark, and from two or three of them we have encouraging reports. The Nationsis, of Albary, Hudson Rivers, of Newburg; Niagaras, of Buffalo, and Excelsiors, of Rochester, are among the most prominent amateur clubs outside of New York and Brooklyn. In the metropolis the Empire, Active, Olympic, Eagle and Oriental clubs will undoubtedly present strong teams, and strive hard for the honors of leading position. Of the amateur clubs in this vicinity the Eagles were the most successful last season. The Olympics, who had their opening game on the 18th, will but in a strong claim for the bonors, as also will the Active and Orientals. The results as well as anticipated, the near friends of our national game will have occasion to rejoice.

In the words of an emiment statesman, "Them's our season. In the words of an eminent statesman.